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No. 1725

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSR DEPUTY PREMIER ADAMEC ON ROLE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Ladislav Adamec, CSR deputy premier: "Guaranties for the Fulfillment of Urgent Tasks"]

[Text] Three years ago the national committees began to elaborate the conclusions adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress. The securing of the objectives set by the congress, and realization of the tasks stemming from the individual sessions of the Central Committee, again emphasized the importance of the representative bodies and contributed toward making their operation more effective, locally and in the okreses and krajs.

Thanks to the party organs, the representatives' attention has been directed to those questions whose creative comprehension helps to satisfy the interests of society as a whole. Therefore also the proceedings of the plenary sessions, councils, commissions and aktivs not only reflected comprehensively the proven experience of past periods, but they also applied certain new elements that help to further upgrade the forms and methods of these organs' activity.

Of considerable political importance from this point of view is the fact that a high degree of civic activity has been maintained and, in many respects, has even been intensified. Simultaneously, expediently oriented fruitful public work has been widely utilized, the authority of the organs of state power and administration has been enhanced, and their role in the formation of man who thinks and acts in a socialist way has increased significantly.

The progress achieved is a necessary consequence of the high standards set by the party as the leading force of society. Therefore the representatives appreciate the assistance that the kraj and okres party committees, and the committees of the local party organizations gave them in elaborating the Central Committee's conclusions.

All this created conditions for the better realization of the National Front's election programs and for securing their important mission of enabling individuals to find self-fulfillment in solving local problems.

Likewise the entire process of preparing these documents, of gradually supplementing them, and of securing the adopted tasks, relied on the Communists' initiative, and on purposeful support of the National Front organizations' members and officials. In the management of this process the need became particularly apparent for a systematic rise in the effectiveness of political-educational and organizational activity.

The setting of a more-demanding course of action started out from verified information regarding the prerequisites for the further development of the towns and communities. Efforts were concentrated on strengthening the citizens' conscious involvement, on generally setting norms of activity that reflect the importance of conscientiousness and of a disciplined attitude to the entrusted duties.

These efforts are not autotelic. They enhance a more-comprehensive evaluation of the relationship between the plans and the citizens' justifiable demands, enabling the creative solution of local questions while taking fully into account the interests of society as a whole. Proof of this are concentrated construction within the Z drive [self-help drive for municipal and community improvements], the results of improving the external appearance of individual localities, better conditions for satisfying the needs of working women, etc. Of basic importance here is the fact that the CPCZ Central Committee's Presidium considered the contributions of the National Front's election programs, and also the CSR government evaluated them a few months ago.

In agreement with the present developmental trends, an important role was played by the experience of the best national committees that solved their timely problems in a wider context, in close collaboration with the enterprises and plants, and with the citizens' fruitful cooperation. These national committees purposefully developed the effectiveness of education, contributed toward the expansion of collective facilities for children, cared for improving the work of trade and services, and aided the effective functioning of those institutions that participate in the expedient utilization of spare time. Through such working cooperation, people not only became better acquainted but also strengthened their relationships. For the faster realization of the specific tasks contained in the election programs there developed also from these sources initiative pledges whose new quality finds support in the care of the party organs.

A reliable starting point for expedient initiative is the already traditional competition among the national committees, mutual comparison of the abilities of the citizens' committees, coordination of the plans of the National Front's organizations, etc. These manifestations of collective collaboration in the voluntary fulfillment of the tasks not only stem from the implementation of the plans adopted in advance but are also enriched by the creative utilization of the principles for developing socialist democracy. The number of persons who participate directly in the results of the entire representative body's activity is being expanded. Representatives are turning to "their" National Front organizations with problems of wider social

impact. At the public meetings we often encounter initiative proposals and offers of specific assistance. Useful suggestions often originate from the residents' committees. And this is true also of the national committees' commissions, the citizens' committees, etc.

In practice, of course, these processes are fairly complex, and they produce a more-lasting effect on education only after a certain time. However, deliberate management and coordination of these processes enable us not only to cope with the urgent problems at present, but also to induce a more-favorable climate for creating a wider base of useful efforts in the individual areas. The management and coordination of these processes characterize the level of the local, okres and kraj representative bodies and become a source of experience for the further perfection of ideological influence, useful public work and organizing activity.

Certain national committees have already fulfilled in this period the economic part of the National Front's election programs. An analysis of this success demonstrates that the adopted tasks were not easier than in the past. Thanks to educational activity and to conscientious preparations, and with the support of the people's initiative interest, however, these national committees have been able to fulfill the exceptionally demanding requirements in a relatively short time, in terms of both volume and quality. Today these national committees must recognize their more-challenging mission: to elaborate the further directions of civic activity, not to allow its decline, and at the same time to fully observe the principle of each proposed program's usefulness, effectiveness and conformity to the long-range plans.

This of course will depend not only on the local representatives and officials, on their ingenuity and prudence, but also on the higher national committees' initiative ability to provide informal assistance and to direct the fulfillment of the tasks.

Special attention should be devoted to securing the National Front's election programs in the communities that are district centers, and in the large towns and settlements.

It appears that the most progress in the solution of the outlined questions has been made where the peculiarities of local life have been incorporated in the set principal objectives, where plans have been adopted that unite most residents, and where ways have been found for the active inclusion of also those individuals who up to now have been unable to demonstrate more tangibly their good attitude to their place of residence.

The citizens' committees are increasingly becoming significant organizers of civic events. Free of the responsibilities which encumber the national committees, the citizens' committees are able to fully concentrate on finding satisfactory solutions for more-effective educational influence, and for raising the efficiency of useful public work. This applies not only to the localities where the national committees already have "their traditions" but also to settlements where the newly elected citizens' committee generally becomes the national committee's first aktiv.

It has been demonstrated unambiguously that also in this respect the party organizations' activity is of decisive influence. This applies particularly to the high standards that the party organizations set for guiding activity toward the more-effective securing of the party's economic and social program, and from which they start out in asserting the principles of party control, in the careful and critical analysis of the experience to date, and in the implementation of the tasks set by the highest party organs. The concrete content of these high standards unites and stimulates all effort. These high standards become the yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of the work performed, and the criterion for evaluating people, particularly officials, representatives and managers. The party's confidence obligates them to thoroughly eliminate the difficulties, to learn from the favorable experience, to apply the strictest criteria first of all to themselves, and to fully realize the wide social interrelations of their own mission. This is one of the ways toward a comradeship understanding of criticism, and simultaneously also a method for surpassing the results already achieved.

Naturally the concrete approach to the problems is closely linked, among other things, to the consistent application of the principles for perfecting managing activity within the national committees' economy. It is indisputable that consistent observation of these principles must start out from deliberate support of the representatives and officials of the apparatus, from stimulating their creative approach toward consolidating the favorable results and toward eliminating the shortcomings. The party organs have repeatedly emphasized that the level of management so far does not meet the requirements stemming from the present rate of development. The seriousness of this criticism applies to a considerable extent also to the local, okres and kraj representative bodies. This is confirmed by the persisting comments regarding services, trade, health facilities, etc., in the workers' letters and at public meetings. This fact leads to the realization that not everywhere have the plenums of the representative bodies fully mastered their individual tasks. This applies first of all to attaining a balanced relationship between managing and control activity, to the authority of decision-making, the strict evaluation of the causes of the tasks' nonfulfillment, etc. If these prerequisites are properly understood, then the justifiable complaints should not recur, the citizens should not be calling attention repeatedly to the unsolved shortcomings, and the problems should not be overlooked or deferred.

It is understandable that the citizens' satisfaction in this respect depends on exercising the authority of the national committees at the various levels, on the role that the national committees play in relation to the enterprises, plants and organizations within the scope of their competence, on the scope of knowledge with which the representatives operate. At the same time, the mission of each official is irreplaceable. It will apply also in the future that the people's confidence in everyday proceedings and decision-making will depend on the ability to keep one's word, not to avoid the solution of even the most complex question, and to develop personal responsibility for fulfilling the tasks so as to satisfy the justifiable needs of individuals and in agreement with the attained level of

society's development. Such an approach helps to win the citizens for the realization of the party's policy, and it provides inspiration even for those who by their activity are contributing toward high standards in the areas entrusted to their care. This requirement is binding for all officials of the local, okres, kraj and central organs. That this approach to meeting the mentioned requirement is differentiated and dependent upon the scope of authority does not alter the fact that the essentials of this requirement must be readily understandable, so that the people will see in it a firm guaranty of future development.

From all these viewpoints we are evaluating at present also the experience gained, and are specifying the deliberations regarding future plans. In the light of the attained results, for example, we are evaluating the sources of individual and collective activity, the possibilities of implementing more effectively the principles of economy in the individual regions, of spending resources more efficiently, and of evaluating more comprehensively the proposed plans, in the sense of the resolutions adopted by the highest party organs.

This basic direction of future activity is necessarily reflected in the deliberations of the party organs and national-committee officials regarding their approach to the National Front's new election programs.

We cannot start the next period with a backlog. Therefore it is a matter of party and social responsibility to fulfill the tasks of the present election period, to evaluate the work to date, and to judge its achievements and shortcomings.

We must always ask how much society benefits from what we are doing, what material and financial resources is our work multiplying, what values and savings it produces, how it enriches and makes more amenable the people's lives, and whether the considered program is not only sufficiently attractive but also socially useful and desirable.

Let our yardstick be the manner in which we participate in fulfilling the conclusions adopted by the 15th party congress and the sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, how we are meeting the obligations that stem from our membership in the party and from our political, public or economic office, what specific results we are achieving, and how we are meeting the high requirements regarding the quality of production and services, their economic effectiveness, and deliberate planning and management.

Attention must focus particularly on the need for the more-active participation of the National Front, enterprises and plants in the realization of the ideological and educational tasks, and on their role in the co-ordinated formation of man who thinks and acts in a socialist way.

Experience confirms that this joint participation must not be merely a set of obligatory tasks, rather it should strive primarily to upgrade the initiatives for everyday actions; among other things, for asserting the creative initiative of the trade-union organizations, brigades of socialist labor, etc.

The uniform plans for cultural and educational activity have been of significant help in recent years. Experience demonstrates that one way of implementing them more fully under the present conditions is to perfect the prerequisites for coordinating the long-range and operational plans, for the socially beneficial use of talents, abilities and skills, for utilizing the natural active interest in cultural events. An integrated system has already emerged in many okreses from the starting prints elaborated in this manner.

It is a permanent task to perfect the educational mission of the representative bodies, and of the National Front's organs and organizations. In a long-term sense, then, it is necessary not only to specify the objectives of this influence, but also to prepare suitable organizational norms, and to solve the plans for which either resources or the necessary experience has been lacking so far.

This effort in itself would be inadequate if it were not suitably reflected in the approach to the work of the political and organizational section. Naturally this effort will depend particularly on the ability to further raise the level of the national committees' managing and control activity, on strengthening the role of their plenary sessions, on the activity of the representatives, and on systematic work with them.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly that care for this is worthwhile. In collective collaboration it is thus possible to deliberate the existing problems more competently, to transfer to the public their knowledgeable clarification, to generate support for them in the citizens' committees, and to gain broad public cooperation in finding suitable solutions.

Some national committees therefore anticipate in the proposed concepts of their further development that they will consider the role of public meetings, will define the scale of socialist competition, will contribute toward bringing the exercise of state administration closer to the citizens, etc.

Attention will focus also in the future on the tasks in the economic and social sphere, on the development of initiative and activity, and on specific assistance for the care of the younger generation and of the elder citizens.

These plans include the construction of new day nurseries and kindergartens, the modernization and expansion of basic schools, the construction of playgrounds, outdoor schools, gymnasium, and daytime homes for youths. Social-service and health-care facilities, joint plant cafeterias, minor structures for water supply and drainage, simple structures for more-efficient cultural, social and sport use, etc. will certainly occupy a suitable place in the course of the proposed plans' clarification.

Decisive here is the principle that active effort in the individual localities should not be a substitute for the shortcomings in fulfilling the tasks set by the state plan, and simultaneously such effort should be

coordinated with the requirements for the comprehensive development of the okreses and krajs. Naturally this applies not only to capital construction but also to noninvestment tasks.

And so far as the maintenance of lawns and shrubs, and the cleaning and improvement of public parks, etc. are concerned, these efforts decidedly are not enhanced by randomness, intermittent work, failure to carefully think through the desired objectives, or by biased evaluation of the work performed. It is not by accident that national-committee representatives warn that these questions, in whose solution noticeable progress has not been achieved everywhere, will continue also during the second part of the present election period, and they simultaneously call attention to the objectives that will have to be set in the long-term outlook.

Therefore also the representatives, under the leadership of the party organs, are systematically analyzing and comprehensively evaluating the level of development, for which they are jointly responsible. This critical approach, stemming from an understanding of the interests of society as a whole, guarantees that the plans set for the coming period will not only be more demanding but will also be fully secured.

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CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POVOLNY, CPCZ DEPARTMENT DEPUTY DIRECTOR ON THE ECONOMY

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 32, 8 Aug 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Efficiency and Economy on the Entire Front"]

[Text] The development of our national economy demands more attention to ensuring adequate production and conservation of energy and fuels, especially since acquisition of new sources is becoming ever more complex and requires higher outlays of funds and effort. This is because of worsening geological and technical conditions in the mining industry, the necessity to move extraction to greater depths, and by greater demands in surface operations on land conservation. The situation is further complicated by inefficient and uneconomical use of energy and fuels, especially in our industry, transportation and construction.

The top party and state organs are constantly focusing on the development of the energy and fuel base. They have often emphasized the need for a more efficient and economical utilization of energy and fuels, and for a program of conservation in this area.

A more efficient and economical use of energy and fuels requires throughout our entire system the establishment of appropriate economic, technical, and organizational conditions. The program for economy and efficient use of energy and fuels must be closely meshed with the state plan in order to orient planning toward real reductions in consumption ceilings.

Great opportunities for conservation can be found in public consumption, especially as it relates to heat and electricity. This is why, for example, the East Slovak Kraj party committee directed that even during this year thermostats regulating heating should be installed in over 600 apartments in Presov. This measure will be extended next year to hundreds of housing units in Kosice. Significant savings in the housing industry can also be achieved by proper insulation of doors and windows, and even more so by using construction materials with better heat retention properties than the ones currently employed.

The Party Presidium and the Federal Government in discussing energy and fuel problems last June, again emphasized the need for utmost economy in the management of all energy and fuel resources, coal, coke, heating oil, electricity, gas, steam, hot water, and propulsants. These authorities decreed a responsible review and appropriate subsequent measures to ensure efficiency and economy in thermal management, insulation of installations, the heating and hot-water network, and heating systems.

Greater efficiency and economy demands higher quality management of our energy and fuel industries. The role of enterprise technicians is still underrated in many places. Their authority is heavily curtailed and their pay scale does not reflect consideration of the coming trend of conservation. Thus, their work is primarily oriented on operational direction and less on basic analyses of energy and fuel consumption, and conceptual and prognostication activity.

The continuing high consumption of energy and fuels is also caused by the failure of enterprises, including economic production units, to provide correct management analyses which would help to prevent unnecessary losses. With respect to energy conservation, new and re-building construction projects are also handled with little regard for economy. The same can be said for the communal housing industry which is managed by the okres national committees.

In energy and fuel consumption, attention is directed primarily at controlled products, while consumption of other types of energy, such as heating and secondary sources, are still overlooked. Many of the state plan tasks in energy and fuel rationalization are not being consistently fulfilled. This refers to, for example, the slow pace of production and use of semi-conductors and micro-technology. The same can be said for the production of advanced regulatory, measuring, and lighting technology, for the modernization of boiler handling, conservation and re-use of machine oils, and for proper maintenance of equipment.

Experience shows that the heaviest losses in fuels occur in the winter and other rainy and cold periods. Winterizing measures must therefore lead not only to adequate fuel and energy production but also to utmost economy and efficiency in their use. The rationalization of energy and fuel consumption must become one of the decisive components of management work in all sectors of our endeavor. The concept of conservation must become an ingrained part of the thinking process of top managers, party officials, trade unionists, youth leaders, national committees, and the public as a whole.

In order to achieve a basic turn for the better in more economical and efficient use of energy and fuels, we must increase labor productivity, quality, work attendance and discipline in the entire production process. We must further develop correct application of scientific and technological discoveries in all spheres of the energy and fuel industry. Only a far-reaching technical reconstruction and modernization of equipment, lowering of measurable consumption, and the introduction of new technology and innovative methods, will lead to the needed economy and conservation in the energy and fuel industry.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PODZEMNY, CPCZ DEPARTMENTAL DEPUTY DIRECTOR ON THE ECONOMY

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 33, 15 Aug 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerate the Tempo"]

[Text] This year's plan, along with the Directives for 1980, strives for maximum fulfillment of the basic conceptual goals for the development of our national economy, as set forth by the 15th Party Congress.

We have seen that it is not easy to ensure rapid and highly effective economic development and growth of the people's living standard under significantly more complicated and unquestionably more difficult conditions, especially external ones, which affect our economy.

The orientation of economic policy toward optimum development of sources by means of raising effectiveness, labor productivity and quality, faster application of new scientific and technological discoveries, and more decisive resolution of lingering internal problems and shortcomings, is the only correct path. Now it is therefore essential to apply this policy with determination to our economic life.

Unfortunately, these prerequisites for successful economic development are not observed everywhere and this is reflected in achieved economic results. The entry into this year was very unfavorably affected by an extraordinary situation in the flow of electricity and fuels for our national economy. Consequently, there occurred a disruption in the smooth plan fulfillment process in industrial production. Not everything, however, can be blamed on the situation early this year. There are also subjective causes emanating from the level of managerial and organizational work, the technical level and quality of products, full application of the economic potential, conservation, etc.

Thanks to the great selflessness and understanding of enterprise labor collectives, we succeeded in improving January results by a third. Also, there are many enterprises which have already balanced the shortages. However, there are still quite a few which expect to make up for the shortfall only in the third quarter.

It is apparent that there is faster liquidation of shortages in quantity indicators, while in terms of quality there are still shortcomings. This is, above all, a question of the principle directions in industrial production, such as export to non-socialist countries, deliveries for the domestic market, costs, and fiscal plan indicators.

In the interest of planned tasks fulfillment, we must reject efforts to blame non-fulfillment of the plan on climactic conditions and thus cover up the subjective causes and shortcomings in our own work. We must also counter tendencies toward lowering planned tasks when all other options have not yet been exhausted. We must not forget that there are still several months left in this year.

The needs of our national economy demand an accelerated tempo in the fulfillment of this year's planned tasks and application of all effective factors of economic growth. Simultaneously, we must devote great care to the drawing-up of the 1980 plan, and we must struggle energetically against all concepts of lowering requirements.

Currently, it is necessary to concentrate efforts of the entire party and society toward an overall fulfillment of the plan in a balanced manner. In this respect, we must--on all levels of management and in all places of work--emphasize the need for the highest possible production of sources. This is the basic prerequisite for further economic development and growth of the peoples living standard.

The methods are well known, it is only a question of their more energetic application into our economic life. It is, above all, better economy and conservation in raw materials, fuels and energy, achievement of higher technical and economic parameters of products and their quality, and consistent and effective use of the entire technical production base, our own domestic resources and working time. Effectiveness must also be energetically demanded and applied in import and export, in investment, as well as in administrative management techniques and other areas of our national economy. Effective production through high-quality labor is the basic prerequisite of today. Only by higher achievement of effectiveness and quality can we evaluate the work of every enterprise and each individual. So far, we have been acting timidly in this regard.

Among key tasks still belongs the care of ensuring current and future needs in the energy and fuel base. This refers not only to coal extraction but also to its economical use in industry, agriculture, construction, and in homes. The same applies to other types of fuel and energy which are indispensable for the development of our economy.

High requirements are currently levied on workers in agriculture where there is urgent need to harvest grain and other produce in a well-planned manner without losses, and to treat this year's crop with utmost economy.

Management on all levels must bear its share of responsibility for the fulfillment of economic tasks. It must react much more vigorously to negative phenomena, mobilize reserves more rapidly, apply labor standards without empty phrases, increase individual responsibilities and discipline, and take stern measures against anything which tends to weaken morale. This also means not to tolerate or excuse unresolved problems or unfulfilled tasks, and to counter the atmosphere of certain carefree attitudes, as if events on the international economic scene were of no concern to us.

We have sufficient strength and ability to fulfill this year's tasks, to fulfill the socio-economic programs of the 15th Party Congress. But everything depends on how each individual contributes through his work and initiative toward the fulfillment of adopted tasks.

9496

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POSLT, CPCZ DEPARTMENT DEPUTY DIRECTOR ON THE ECONOMY

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 3., 22 Aug 79 p 1

[Editorial Entitled: "Problems Must Be Solved Not Evaded"]

[Text] The work of hundreds of thousands of people in the foundry and engineering industrial complex was marked during the first half of this year by a significantly high shortfall in the fulfillment of the plan. Through the efforts of workers, technicians, and managers, however, these shortages were successfully evened up. The responsible department in the Federal Ministry of Foundries and Heavy Engineering fulfilled the plan by 100.1% which represents an annual share of the plan of 50.8%. The plan for the production of goods was fulfilled in all engineering production units. A slight shortage occurred in the foundry production units in Prague and Bratislava. In the enterprises of the Federal Ministry of General Engineering a great effort was devoted to making up shortages. The plan for the first half of the year was fulfilled by 98.8%, a 49.7% share of the annual plan. It still remains, however, to make up 655 million crowns. The largest shortages were recorded in the production units ZTS in Martin, and Tesla and CAZ in Prague.

These results, as well as the overall results from the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, were achieved under conditions which are neither easy nor simple. Unquestionably, credit for the overcoming of many difficulties must go to the tireless attention given these problems by the party leadership and organizations. In this demanding work, a reliable path of development has always been and still is reflected in the 15th Party Congress provisions on increasing effectiveness, improving the quality of all work, and intensifying correct application of all factors of economic growth. These provisions must more than heretofore be applied painstakingly and intensively to our life. It is not an easy path but a decisive one of how to confront the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

We must continue to subordinate the developmental dynamics of production and deliveries to the most urgent requirements of foreign trade and the most important projects of investment construction. We need to replace imports from non-socialist states by imports from socialist countries and

by deliveries from domestic production. In turn, the tasks in the investment sector, especially that allotted for the energy and fuels base, require acceleration of a structural capacities reorganization. It is essential that the workers of the production units Vítkovice and Klement Gottwald Iron Works, Skoda Pilsen, Sigma, CKD, ZAVT and ZSE in Prague, be directed toward concrete tasks for the North Bohemian brown-coal district, the build-up of the Jaslovske Bohunice generating station, Melnice, and other important projects of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, such as the petrochemical industry, SONP Kladno, VTZ Chomutov, which are responsible for the development of production forces not only for the Sixth but also for the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

External and internal conditions which affect our economy urgently demand adoption of effective measures for greater economy and conservation. This means, above all, the maintenance of the planned level of expenditures and further balancing and fulfillment of planned revenues. Results in this area to date are still unsatisfactory.

Economic managers must concentrate more deeply of fulfillment of spare parts deliveries not only in terms of quantity but, above all, quality and the expected variety. There are also still shortcomings in fulfillment tasks in other types of products, both in the production units and in mutual interdepartmental deliveries, which often lead to an effort to fulfill the plan in quantity, rather than in the demanded variety. This practice tends to increase reserves of products which are not in demand.

We know well that there is no life without problems and difficulties, but conditions would surely worsen if we refused to face the problems, if we evaded or covered them up, and if we failed to resolve them. To close one's eyes to these difficulties and avoid the struggle for their resolution, must be an alien trait in the character of communists. The larger and more complicated the tasks we confront, the higher will be the demands on all party members and candidates. This is a reality recognized immediately at the start of the Five-Year Plan by many organizations, while some became aware of it only later. In some departments, these problems are being discussed right now when we are in the midst of the party card exchange.

The machine industry workers are solving many complex tasks, even in areas they had not been confronted with previously, such as, for example, nuclear machinery, chemical industry equipment, demanding new tasks in the mining industry, complex management systems, etc. Practical experience shows, however, that we still have many weak points, that central committee and government resolutions are implemented too slowly, and that we still encounter inertia. What are the causes? First of all, because many responsible workers approach only formally the task of enlisting science and technology for our service. It has as yet not been fully understood that the scientific and technological revolution demands basic changes in the methods and style of work, as well as a determined struggle against bureaucracy and obsolete ways. To master this task we need genuine revolutionary vigor and selflessness.

It has been said many times that most of the shortcomings which we critically focus on have subjective causes and emanate from weaknesses in the managerial and organizational sectors of the planning process. Therefore, the party leadership and organizations will continue to strive to create--through political education--a climate in which they will unmercifully criticize and do away with undesirable phenomena. This includes various types of speculation with the plan, etc.

It is not enough merely to proclaim higher demands on management. This trend must be reflected in concrete tasks, especially with respect to the weaker points of our work, such as the need for higher quality and technical level of production, better use of allocated funds and increased exchange capacity, and reduction in the consumption of materials, energy and fuels.

9496
CSO: 2400

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

WEST GERMAN ANALYSIS OF GDR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] An article by Peter Christian Ludz in Cologne DEUTSCHLAND-ARCHIV in German, Volume 12, Number 8, August 1979, signed to press 27 July 1979, pages 838-864, consists of a detailed West German analysis of empirical sociological research in the GDR. Entitled "Sociological Polls in the Service of the SED," the article includes information under the following heading:

- 1) Institutional centers for sociological research
- 2) Main functions of opinion poll research
"In the GDR opinion poll research is an instrument of the policy of the SED leadership."
- 3) Basic methodological problems
- 4) Polls on employment-related problems
- 5) Polls on problems of women and the family
- 6) Polls on problems involving the use of leisure time
Detailed statistical data on this subject are presented in a number of tables.

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AUGUST 1979 ISSUE OF SED THEORETICAL JOURNAL REVIEWED

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Aug 79 p 4

[Martin Quill review of East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 34, No 8, August 1979, signed to press 10 July 1979, pp 785-896: "Pride in Our Achievements." Translations and/or summaries of the articles by the authors referred to below as well as by others are published in pages following this review]

[Text] "Our State--Our Pride"--these four words mark the August edition of EINHEIT. Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, spoke on that subject in June at the scientific conference, "Thirty Years GDR--A Victory of Marxism-Leninism," in Neubrandenburg. In his talk on the three decades of successful development of our worker and peasant state, published in the August edition of EINHEIT, Kurt Hager paid tribute to the GDR as the product of millions of working people in city and country under the leadership of the workers class party. The 30-year history of our state "proves in an impressive way that the Marxist-Leninist party alone represents the force capable of leading and organizing the socialist state, the entire political organization of the socialist society."

Hannes Hoernig, chief of the SED Central Committee's science department, writes on the subject, "Science--Respected and Challenged." According to the author, in order to make comprehensive use of scientific-technical progress for the universal development of the socialist society, there must be clarity on the position of science in society. Also needed is an adaptation of science's work modes and of the patterns of its management methods to the growing demands. Hannes Hoernig advocates the purposeful development of those collectives which make essential contributions to the progress of science.

Horst Klemm expounds on manifold experiences and suggestions on this question from the viewpoint of the GDR Academy of Sciences. The enhancement of the quality of research, he says, depends largely on the way in which each individual scientist meets his great personal responsibility.

A memorial article by Walter Wimmer is dedicated to the life, struggle and legacy of Ernst Thaelmann, murdered by the SS at Buchenwald concentration camp 35 years ago. Other contributions to this EINHEIT issue deal with the

peoples' struggle for peace all over the world [see summary of interview with Romesh Chandra] and with the anti-imperialist solidarity practiced by the GDR [see summary of article by Alfred Nzo].

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INTENSIFIED MILITARY INSTRUCTION TO DEVELOP SOCIALIST PERSONALITY

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 120, 6 Aug 79 p 2

[Report from Berlin: "SED Wants To Further Intensify Military Propaganda." A translation of the East Berlin EINHEIT article cited below follows this commentary]

[Text] The SED wants to further intensify its military propaganda and thereby reinforce the defense preparedness of the GDR citizens. In this, as the theoretical party organ, EINHEIT, announced, defense education could of course not be confined to the youth alone. It was a matter of the willingness of all citizens to meet the obligations set down in the defense law. It was of fundamental importance to explain convincingly the need for providing socialism with armed protection "in view of the concrete manifestations of imperialist aggressiveness." Not for a moment one should forget that the "enemy" constantly interferes in any socialist defense education. Any measure taken by the GDR in promoting its defense readiness was "subject to his diversionary activity." That was one more reason to be as concrete as possible in military-political agitation and propaganda and to "prove" the correctness of the GDR's military policy.

'Deep Conviction,' Broad Mass Involvement

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 34 No 8, Aug 79 signed to press 10 Jul 79
pp 871-877

[Article by Dr Werner Huebner, colonel, sector chief, SED Central Committee: "Socialist Military Instruction in the Class Struggle of Our Time." For translations of other articles dealing with youth indoctrination for military instruction and some negative responses, see the following JPRS issues of this series: 73854, 18 Jul 79, No 1699, pp 28-32; 73679, 13 Jun 79, No 1690, pp 59-66; and 73206, 11 Apr 79, No 1668, pp 8-12]

[Text] The article shows the higher requirements arising for socialist military instruction from the intensification of the international class struggle, it being a firm component of our party's political-ideological mass activity and inseparably connected with the formation of socialist personalities. The forms and methods of socialist military instruction are aimed at the unity between dedication and deeds and between socialist consciousness and practical activity and at promoting and forming defense preparedness. The criterion lies in the practical work done for solving the tasks pertaining to the reliable protection of our socialist fatherland.

Our defense readiness is based on our certitude of living in a state that has a social order that is worthy to be defended and on the knowledge that under the current conditions of the class struggle on the international level, the proper military power is also needed for socialism in order to preserve the peace. It is also given shape by comprehending the aggressive nature of imperialism which time and time again is being confirmed by the policy and strategy of imperialist reaction and its military adventurers. Successes as documented by the signing of the treaty on the limitation of the strategic offensive weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States strengthen our confidence that especially through the strength of socialism—which includes the readiness for the defense of socialism and peace—the safeguarding of peace is a task in the struggle that can be realized, that the intention of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, of making its goals prevail by means of war, can be frustrated, and that further advances can be gained on the vitally necessary path toward preventing an arms race and toward disarmament.

Despite all successes, the military threat coming from imperialism, which contradicts the image imperialism seeks to give of itself, especially that which comes from the military-industrial complex and NATO, has not been banished. In their situation assessment, the Warsaw Pact states found troop and armament reinforcements on the European continent undertaken by NATO. Strategic concepts that recently assumed shape in the Pentagon and on the NATO staffs and have already been tested in maneuvers thus proceed from the wishful thinking, unrealistic to be sure but none the less dangerous, to be able to unleash, and successfully conduct, a local nuclear war by means of neutron weapons, cruise missiles, medium-range missiles, a streamlined structure facilitating rapid reinforcements, a new tank and aircraft generation and other measures of mobilization in Europe. As if that were not enough, extensive preparations are being made for military interventions—mainly by the United States—for the "protection" of imperialist profit and raw material interests. Military measures are protecting the flank of a psychological campaign of the Cold War type, its main thrust being the lie of the threat from the east. Revanchist and neofascist forces are thereby encouraged in their activities.

A higher readiness for the defense of peace and socialism thus primarily is conditioned by the in no way excluded possibility of imperialist military aggression and is based on the sound conviction that the political-moral, economic and military-technical potential of the socialist states provides crucial prerequisites for preventing a war. Using and mobilizing the social conditions of socialism for it--therein lies the action radius of socialist military instruction.

Relying on its leadership activity tested in practice and on the experiences of the fraternal parties, our party, in its socialist military training, possesses a firm foundation of theoretical and practical-organizational insights. This is the mission all party organizations and party members have, as derived from the politically and militarily conditioned complexity of our defense task: "Promoting all citizens' readiness and capability for militarily protecting socialism calls for the constant attention by the party, the state and all social organizations."¹ And this statement expresses a central program point: "Developed socialist society means reinforcing in all GDR citizens the readiness for the defense of socialism."²

In the same context belong those formulations in the Party Program which stress the love for work and the defense readiness as the criteria for all-round developed socialist personalities and demand of the youth association to train all young people to become active builders and steadfast defenders of socialism and communism. Turning the protection more and more into a cause for all the people and making sure that the military training of the young generation assumes an important spot in our political work is meant as a concrete mission assigned to the executive party organs.³

Protection of Socialism--A Cause for All the People

Socialist military instruction is inseparably connected with the general educational process of forming socialist personalities. It always works under concrete political, economic and ideological conditions and maintains of course a direct interaction with the defense demands. The defense preparedness of the people is principally determined by the social character of socialist society, by its material and cultural living standards and the development of socialist democracy. The realization of how worthy it is to defend socialism as it really exists and is perceived every day becomes the basis for defense readiness. From there, combined with a clear picture of those forces that have a war-promoting social system, convictions form which eventually find their expression in achievements on behalf of the defense of our socialist fatherland. The organizational defense pattern that currently exists in the GDR aims at using as best as possible our country's potential for the protection of peace and socialism and implies as an essential factor the citizen's own realization that his personal contribution is needed for our defense.

The forms and methods used by socialist military instruction in this are aimed at the unity between dedication and deeds, socialist consciousness and practical activity, and at promoting defense preparedness and forming a defense capability. The criterion for the success of socialist military instruction lies--with all the different gradations--in the practical work done for solving defense tasks. That holds true for everyone, in accordance with what is suitable in terms of age and sex. Defense commitments have their own more or less incisive personal consequences: a person performing his military service must subject himself to material and personal constraints, an extended-term soldier must postpone his civilian trade, a member of a small task force or of the civil defense must surrender much of his leisure time to training and exercises. Extra mental and physical demands are made on a career soldier who is aware of the specific requirements of the military service as they are given to him through commands and demand absolute reliability of him. And it still would be but a limited view to regard only the immediate national defense activity as a practical way to form and deepen defense preparedness. Very essential, for example, also is the educational function exercised by one's home, one's teachers, or the work collective.

Effective preparations for the defense of socialism imply that the citizen is asked to make a personal contribution to it. The general measure expected is up to the law, the attitude taken about it depends on personal conviction that comes through education and is affected by the high social tribute paid to service on behalf of the defense of our socialist achievements and fostered by the current political situation. The formation and intensification of the firm conviction that it is necessary to contribute personally to the defense of our socialist fatherland require our party's constant attention and its purposeful influence as an element of its political mass activity.

An important criterion for the maturity in the conviction that it is necessary to contribute personally to the defense of our socialist achievements is the attitude shown toward general conscription. We have every good reason to assume that the GDR working people, especially the young people, regard the liability to perform military service as necessary and that they are ready to dedicate themselves personally too to the protection of their socialist fatherland. That is the outcome of purposeful social efforts under party leadership, of the responsible education at the parental home, in the school, the youth association and trade unions and of the many voluntary assistants in the field of socialist military training.

To insure the necessary fighting strength and combat readiness, the NVA must expect of the new recruits a sound general education applicable during their military service as much as already developed special knowledge and skills for which no further training periods have to be set aside. That includes basic concepts on military conduct, the handling of weapons, driving heavy vehicles and, of course, a high degree of physical endurance. By and large prerequisites like those do exist.

Other necessary prerequisites are harder to assess, such as the psychological conditions but also factors like discipline, coordination and subordination, and commitment to the participation in fulfilling specific military duties. They cannot be accounted for by tests as in the case of motor vehicle drivers or radio operators. And yet they do exist in the form of dedication, discipline, comradeship and the striving for a fine performance. They indicate that the social organizations and institutions, enterprises and work collectives as a rule do pay sufficient attention to those general social norms for conduct like discipline, order, a collective spirit, comradeship, and coordination and subordination, which all are of the greatest importance in the military service.

The best results are attained where promoting and deepening defense readiness are understood as a form of political mass activity for strengthening the GDR and the initiative of the working people and social organizations is directed at it. An outstanding example here are the already traditional defense-political and defense sports mass activities of the young people, sponsored by the youth association and the Society for Sport and Technology. In the "Signal GDR 30" campaign held this year and reaching its high point and conclusion at the National Youth Festival Whitsuntide 1979 in Berlin, and which itself was a component of the FDJ Appeal, "GDR 30," hundreds of thousands of young people demonstrated their dedication to the defense of socialism in discussion sessions on military policy, by friendly meetings, full of highly relevant information, with comrades of the NVA and the Soviet Army, and through their own achievements in defense sports.

An important topic discussed within the scope of that activity was internationalism, for instance their allegiance to the solidarity with the Vietnamese people fighting against Chinese aggression. Not a few young internationalists, outraged and with genuine sympathy, declared themselves ready to take their stand, weapon in hand, alongside the Vietnamese fighters. That kind of an attitude, which finds its models in the heroes of the German workers movement who fought in the international brigades in Spain or worked in the service of the revolution, marks the high degree of willingness for sacrifice and responsibility to advances in the revolutionary world process. It is particularly characteristic of those male youths who have decided to become professional soldiers. Their decision shows high consciousness because it was made in the knowledge that this profession makes especially high demands, most of which are produced by the requirements of modern warfare and are hard and tough.

By new forms and methods for promoting defense preparedness, "Signal GDR 30" has enriched the consistent activity of the youth association. The GST not only received new impulses from this activity for organizing the premilitary training of the young soldiers of tomorrow, but it also received important suggestions how, through interesting, manifold and differentiated defense sport activities, many citizens can be given the opportunity to develop further or maintain their defense capability.

In the defense-policy and defense-sports segments of the "Signal GDR 30" mass activity ("On the Tracks of the Revolution" and the "Friendship" maneuver exercises), interesting and impressive meetings with Soviet Army soldiers made many young people more personally aware of the idea of our comradeship-in-arms.

We may take it for granted that in the shaping of the allegiance to the requirements for armed protection and in the overall structure of the individual citizen's defense motivation his ties with his state, his socialist fatherland, his hometown and his socialist community are of predominant importance. A high place value attaches here to the knowledge about the GDR, its historic path of development in the unified revolutionary process after 1945, the steps toward insuring our antifascist-democratic transformation and our socialist revolution. It is all the more important to make use of the history of the GDR and the SED and persuasive historical and military events for vividly presenting the deliberate enforcement of as universal an inevitability of the socialist revolution as the development of its armed protection.

Even the most recent past calls for being thoroughly appropriated from the standpoint of capturing its historic scope--even by those who were actively involved in shaping it. Here it is of value to the educational process, for instance, to show how much conflict there was, especially in the early postwar years, about achieving firm positions on the armed protection of our revolutionary achievements. After all, the diverse manifestations of mindless Nazism and of anti-Soviet and anticommunist incitement had to be overcome, and issue also had to be taken with pacifist attitudes. In connection with that it should be explained how under party leadership the working people's readiness for defending the results of the revolutionary transformation was developed in accordance with the objective requirements. That includes the mobilization of youth by recruiting armed forces volunteers (1950), the development of defense sports working teams in the FDJ (since late 1950), the founding of the GST in 1952 and the youth appeal of 1961, "The Fatherland Summons--Protect the Socialist Republic." That also includes the widespread socialist military instruction in all social domains in the 1960's, reaching points of emotional culmination during the big army maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact states. It is no less important to explain that under SED leadership, and in fulfillment of the eighth and ninth party congress resolutions, our country has always paid requisite and adequate attention to the defense of our socialist fatherland. A passive or contemplative recollection of the past will be of little use here. What is important is that also from this sphere of our historic development the insights gained from party-minded positions are rendered so vividly and persuasively that they mobilize for action.

No mean reserves are still available for our socialist military instruction from still better tapping and using the traditions of struggle by all progressive forces of our people. This progressive line in our national tradition organically fuses with the internationalist traditions in the struggle

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM REVIEWED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 34 No 8, Aug 79 signed to press 10 Jul 79
pp 883-886

['Facts and Figures' report by Dr Peter Giersdorf, economist, deputy director, Institute for Social Hygiene and Public Health Protection Organization; and Eckard Wetzstein, MD, sociologist, SED Central Committee: "Our Public Health and Social Welfare System"]

[Text] The situation was extremely tough in what is today the GDR after World War II. The foundations for work and life were largely destroyed. The population was threatened with starvation and sickness and, mainly, by dangerous epidemics. In the wake of the antifascist-democratic transformation, the new democratic state organs, aided by the Soviet Military Administration, also attacked these complicated problems purposefully. As early as with the KPD appeal of 11 June 1945 and the SED's health policy guidelines of March 1947, the fundamental antifascist-democratic transformation of public health got started. Hospitals and spa facilities became the people's property. Polyclinics, outpatient clinics and, since 1949, rural outpatient clinics were set up for outpatient medical care for the citizens. At the same time we started developing a network of efficient industrial public health facilities.

Also for medical and dental studies the capitalist educational privilege was abolished so that all young people got access to the medical and dental professions. The party turned to the task of forming a new medical intelligentsia committed to social progress.

A decisive premise for creating a new public health system was to uproot the fascist ideology and form comradely alliance relations between the workers class and the members of the medical intelligentsia and all other associates in public health. The party succeeded in attracting the overwhelming majority of the physicians and dentists to solving the complicated tasks in providing the population with medical care while constructing an antifascist-democratic public health system.

The short-range and long-range tasks for developing the public health system in the 1960's were set down by the party and government in the health conference held in Weimar in 1960 by a broad involvement of research and practicing physicians. That conference had a lasting effect on the elaboration of public health tasks in the further construction of socialism and on consolidating the alliance between the workers class and the medical intelligentsia.

Subsequently public health in the GDR made great advances. Especially in the purposeful development of outpatient treatment and of the industrial health system, in systematically reducing infectious diseases and childbirth and infant mortality and also in setting up a network of modern blood donation and transfusion facilities.

Based on the decisions taken at the eighth and ninth party congresses, the 1970's became an especially successful period for the further development of the GDR's public health and social welfare system. Step by step in the field of medical care and social welfare the conditions are being created for the citizens that conform to the developed socialist society. Our society is making vast allocations available for it.

Right now, circa 450,000 persons are employed in public health and social welfare, more than twice as many as in 1950. The number of physicians rose from 13,222 in 1949 to 32,397 in 1978. In 1949 there was one physician for circa 1,500 inhabitants, in 1978, one for 517 inhabitants.

Our improved economic efficiency made possible the reconstruction and new construction of a growing number of public health facilities. With the construction project of the renowned Charite, the university clinic of Humboldt University, the up to now largest investment complex of public health is being realized in our country.

Table 1: Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists 1949-1978

	Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists	Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists
	per 10,000 inhabitants					
1949	13,222	7,100	2,600	7.0	3.8	1.4
1955	13,755	7,259	2,281	7.7	4.1	1.3
1960	14,555	6,361	2,240	8.5	3.7	1.3
1965	19,528	6,207	2,638	11.5	3.6	1.5
1970	27,255	7,349	2,885	16.0	4.3	1.7
1975	31,810	7,968	3,442	18.9	4.7	2.0
1978	32,397	8,873	3,481	19.3	5.3	2.1

GDR public health in 1978 had available 560 hospitals with circa 177,000 beds. That allows for circa 10 beds per 1,000 inhabitants, which is a respectable level even by international standards. Some 2.3 million patients are treated annually in the hospitals.

Impressive are the achievements in the development of outpatient care, especially in those areas that treat the citizens on a regular basis and which the citizens resort to most frequently. Right now there are approximately 1,500 polyclinics and outpatient clinics insuring a high level of outpatient care through their modern equipment and cooperative medical practices. The number of physicians employed there rose from 9,800 in 1965 to 17,266 in 1978.

There has been a great increase in calls made on outpatient facilities. The number of medical consultations rose from nearly 60 million in 1960 to roughly 150 million in 1978. That means every citizen consults a physician on the average of nine times a year. Outpatient dentistry also has developed well. In 1978 there were approximately 20 million consultations for adults and 7 million for children. In 1970, the figures had been 12.7 and 4.3 million respectively. As early as in 1959 we started to introduce, as an essential prophylactic measure, the fluoridation of drinking water, to protect from caries.

The working people's higher level of education, the improved accessibility of medical care and the rapid advances in medical science induce the citizens more frequently, and with rising expectations, to consult a physician. With the further shaping of the developed socialist society the demands made on the performance of the public health and social welfare system rise objectively.

Some 3,200 physicians (including 630 dentists) are working in the roughly 3,800 industrial public health facilities. Some 5.5 million working people, 65 percent of all persons employed, are completely being taken care of medically by industrial physicians. In addition there are another 1.6 million workers of small and medium-size enterprises who are taken care of by industrial medicine.

Regular checkups in the industrial health facilities took care of more than 2.7 million persons in 1978, three times as many as in 1970. Another sign of the care enjoyed, mainly, by the production workers is that they get 60 percent of all the cures made available domestically and abroad.

Table 2: Outpatient Facilities of the State Public Health System, 1950-1978

	Polyclinics		Outpatient Clinics			State Practices	
	total	of which Industrial Polyclinics	total	of which		Physicians	Dentists
				Industrial	Outpatient		
				Clinics			
1950	184	36	575	109		--	--
1955	369	78	720	157		--	--
1960	399	89	766	177		298	156
1965	412	89	855	223		787	485
1970	452	94	828	243		1,301	680
1975	522	109	929	290		1,606	946
1978	546	116	977	320		1,650	1,002

Mother and child enjoy special protection in the GDR. Their health protection begins in the approximately 900 consultation centers where pregnant women are regularly examined. Almost 10,000 maternity consultation centers supervise and foster a healthy infant development, with nearly 3 million consultations provided there annually.

Thanks to such prophylactic and therapeutic influence infant mortality was reduced in 1978 to 13 out of 1,000 live births (in 1950, the figure still was 72.2), and to 1.7 per 10,000 births in the mortality of women giving birth (16.5 in 1952).

By means of targeted prophylactic measures (circa 5 million vaccinations annually, for instance) we succeeded in reducing or doing away with entirely of infectious diseases for children and youths. Polio has no longer occurred among them for 17 years, tetanus for 12 and diphtheria for 6. Illnesses like tuberculosis, measles and whooping cough were almost completely eradicated.

Special care and allocations are provided for physically or psychologically disabled children and youths. Mainly in the 1970's, many new places were set up for them in homes and day-care centers. Right now there are available circa 12,000 places for children and youths who are able to get schooling and can be rehabilitated in day-care centers, homes and hospitals. For disabled citizens there further are roughly 22,000 special, so-called protected, jobs and some 8,000 jobs in protected workshops of the public health and social welfare system. Thereby, as much as by various other social and health policy measures, socialist society is living up more and more to its humanistic commitment also in this important area.

In infant care, things are done that merit international attention. Specially trained personnel help and care for these infants in accordance with modern scientific insights. Pediatricians usually are in charge of their permanent medical supervision. Such results fill us with pride, particularly in the Year of the Child, while they commit us to still greater efforts on behalf of mother and child. At present, 605 of every 1,000 children below 3 are taken care of in creches. The number of places in these facilities was tripled since 1960. Nonetheless, there are still places where the desire for creche vacancies has not been fulfilled.

The GDR has a high proportion of citizens at an advanced age. Their assistance and care constitutes an important task of all of socialist society.

An important contribution here comes from the assistants at the people's solidarity providing an increasing number of home help hours. Many enterprises and public facilities provide regular midday meals for senior citizens. Some 50,000 of them are delivered daily to apartments.

The successful and sacrificial dedication by scientists, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and other public health associates in preventing and treating illnesses, in the care for the well-being of mothers and the

healthy growth of children and youths, the health protection of the working people and the care for the veterans of labor provides all citizens with great benefits and has contributed to the international respect the GDR enjoys.

Table 3: Number of Creches and Homes and of Vacancies and the Proportion of Care Administered 1950-1978

	Creches and Homes Facilities	Vacancies	Infants Cared for in Creches per 1,000	Infants up to 3 years of Age Eligible for Such Care
1950	--	8,542	6	
1955	2,341	67,106	80	
1960	3,473	102,586	143	
1965	4,798	142,242	187	
1970	5,278	183,412	291	
1975	5,867	242,553	505	
1978	6,191	266,287	605	

All this has been accomplished under the extremely complicated conditions of the class conflict between the socialist GDR and the imperialist FRG. The accomplishments of the GDR's socialist public health and social welfare system therefore are not only a grand political, scientific and organizational achievement but at the same time also the result of systematic ideological work. Our successes act as a spur to taking care also of the increased demands of the future and to coping with the problems that still exist.

Moreover, the 30-year development of the GDR demonstrates that the socialist society alone is able to produce a truly progressive, deeply humane public health and social welfare system as an inseparable element of the society on the whole and a concern of all the people.

Table 4: Social Welfare Homes and Places and Home Help Hours

	Leisure-time Centers and Nursing Homes Number	Places	Old-Age Homes Number	Places	Home Help Hours per 1,000 Citizens of Pensionable Age
1955	1,085	72,092	32	3,409	----
1960	1,151	88,501	36	2,031	283
1965	1,180	93,359	47	2,348	1,232
1970	1,206	96,191	57	2,824	2,070
1975	1,262	104,965	96	6,966	6,240
1978	1,310	113,230	150	11,654	9,835

The SED Program states: "The SED advocates the constant improvement of health protection and the creation of favorable conditions for applying the achievements of modern medicine and improving the quality of medical work.

The number of physicians is raised and the network of public health institutions becomes finer. The equipment in public health institutions is being rebuilt and expanded systematically. The citizens are to be given the choice of a doctor in whom they have confidence. The supplies in pharmaceuticals and medical consumer commodities are to be insured, proper as to assortments and qualities." This strategic orientation will consistently be further implemented in the years to come.

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CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SUMMARIES OF OTHER MAJOR 'EINHEIT' ARTICLES, COMMENT

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 34 No 8, Aug 79 signed to press 10 Jul 79
'Resumes' addendum

Thirty Years GDR--A Victory of Marxism-Leninism

[Text] The following two contributions are published on this subject: 1) "Our State--Our Pride" (pp 797-814), a lecture by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the scientific conference in Neubrandenburg, 21-22 June 1979, on the role of the socialist state and socialist democracy in the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR; and 2) "Verifiable and Conclusive" (pp 815-817), a report on this conference by Prof Dr Herbert Steininger, program director, Marxist-Leninist Philosophy Department, Humboldt University, East Berlin.

Science in Our Society

[Text] The following three contributions are published on this subject:

- 1) "Science--Respected and Challenged" (pp 818-825), by Hannes Hoernig, member of and department chief in SED Central Committee; dealing with the demands on basic research for more effective guidance of scientific work, for collaboration between science and production, in order to raise research achievements to the highest level and make them applicable with the greatest efficiency.
- 2) "Enhancement of Research Performance Level" (pp 826-832), by Dr Horst Klemm, member, SED Central Committee; first secretary, SED Kreis

Management at, and presidium member of, GDR Academy of Sciences; dealing with the tasks and focal points in the continued enhancement of the research performance level at the GDR Academy of Sciences.

[PLEASE NOTE: A translation of Klemm's article is published under the heading, "Science Academy's Seven-Point Program to Raise Performance Level," in a recent JPRS issue of EAST EUROPE REPORT: SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS. A West German commentary on the two articles by Hoernig and Klemm, respectively, is inserted below this summary]

3) "Significant Scientific-Technical Results to Strengthen Our Economic Capability--Experiences From the Combine for Chemical Equipment Construction, Leipzig-Grimma (CLG)" (pp 833-838), by Dr Robert Kunze, engineer, research director, Scientific-Technical Center, VEB Combine for Chemical Equipment Construction, Leipzig-Grimma.

[PLEASE NOTE: A translation of Kunze's article is published under the heading, "Steps Outlined to Enhance Chemical Equipment Combine Performance," in a recent JPRS issue of EAST EUROPE REPORT: ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS]

SED Criticizes Natural Science Results

Bonn IWE-TACESDIENST in German No 121, 7 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] The SED continues to be dissatisfied with the results of basic research in the natural sciences, which is carried out, for all intents and purposes, by the Academy of Sciences and the universities, and of which it is promising itself considerable impulses for an economic upswing. The Central Committee department chief concerned, Hannes Hoernig, raised the demand in the party journal EINHEIT that particularly basic research should make a still stronger contribution to the elaboration of feasible basic science requirements that could become the points of departure for new scientific theories, technological developments and fields of application. New and thus far unknown directions should be taken and original procedures should be found which would lead to a better quality and effectiveness of scientific work, technical development and production. For making natural science research more effective, Hoernig announced a number of measures. Among other things, targeted research collectives are to be formed which would "make significant contributions to the progress of science." Such top teams should have to set criteria for research all around and help "overcome mediocrity and the uniform low common denominator." Furthermore, the scientists are to be greatly relieved of administrative work and, according to how they perform, be better paid.

Horst Klemm, first secretary of the SED kreis management at the Academy of Sciences, in the same journal, attributed the inadequate research results mainly to "manifold ideological blocks." One block, for example, was the unsatisfactory status of interdisciplinary cooperation. Scientists, moreover, were "too frequently still" unwilling to gage their own performance uncompromisingly against world standards. Klemm, however, also admitted that central research planning, because of its grand bureaucratic style, prevented research from becoming more effective. Therefore one would have to check whether efforts made there justified the benefits gained. (EINHEIT 8/79).

In the Struggle for World Peace

[Summary of EINHEIT interview with Romesh Chandra, World Peace Council president; time and place not indicated; pp 839-844]

[Text] The interview with the president of the World Peace Council focuses on the activities of the world peace movement on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, the successes achieved during the 30 years of the movement's existence and its main tasks for the future, its greater political breadth and action capability, the worldwide response to the appeal by the extraordinary session of the World Peace Council in Berlin, and a tribute to the active role of the GDR as a firm component of the socialist community in the struggle for detente and peace.

The GDR--Factor of Peace and Anti-imperialist Solidarity

[Summary of article by Alfred Nzo, general secretary, African National Congress, South Africa; pp 845-848]

[Text] The GDR--in contrast with FRG imperialism--plays an important role in the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament, detente and peace, whereby it facilitates the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. In the three decades of its existence the GDR has always met its internationalist responsibility to the revolutionary world process. It enjoys a great reputation as an active alliance partner of the national liberation movement in the developing countries as well as of the democratic forces in the capitalist countries. The ANC has long been able to rely on the GDR's material, moral and political aid.

Ernst Thaelmann--Pioneer Fighter for Our Socialist Fatherland

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Walter Wimmer, deputy department chief, Institute for Marxism-Leninism, SED Central Committee; pp 849-856]

[Text] Tribute is paid to the life and struggle of Ernst Thaelmann, murdered 35 years ago by the fascist myrmidons working on orders from German monopoly capital, based on his comprehensive scientific biography about to be published. His intrepidity, self-sacrificing devotion and confidence of victory made the name of Thaelmann a symbol of the antifascist resistance struggle. Thaelmann's legacy, his basic contributions, and his many references to a socialist fatherland have become vivid reality in the GDR. His extensive theoretical legacy supplies us still today with many valuable suggestions for solving present-day tasks.

Plan Fulfillment as a Responsibility of the Whole of Society

[Summary of article by Rolf Jobst, social scientist, secretary for economic policy, SED Gera Bezirk Management; pp 857-863]

[Text] What can communists do by using the economic capacity in their bezirk with the greatest effectiveness in order to fulfill in particular the tasks emphatically assigned by the 10th SED Central Committee session? With regard to these matters, an example of experiences in Gera Bezirk demonstrates how greatly important it is to derive the proper tasks from economic requirements. The article points to methods in political-ideological work for smoothly fulfilling and exceeding the plan. A vivid picture is given in this connection of the close relationship between tapping internal efficiency reserves and encouraging the initiative and creativity of the working people.

Intellectual-Cultural Life in Work Collectives

[Summary of article by Juergen Prang, graduate in cultural studies, researcher, cultural studies department, Fritz Heckert Trade Union College, National Executive Committee, Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB); pp 864-870]

[Text] Decisive initiatives for enforcing scientific-technical progress and shaping the working people's intellectual-cultural creativity spring

from the work collectives, especially in material production. Ever more consciously are the members of the work collectives shaping socialist personality values and life attitudes, in the labor process as well as in leisure time. New tendencies in intellectual-cultural activities are being activated in particular by the movement "Work, Study and Live Socialistically," socialist competition being its most important element.

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POLAND

PZPR BACKSTAGE MANEUVERING BY CIEREK, OLSZOWSKI EXAMINED

Paris KULTURA in Polish No 9, Sep 79 pp 69-74

[Article by Norbert Zaba]

[Text] Much like during the first period of the last year, Sweden has currently become one of the primary routes, if not the most important one, linking Poland with the outside world. This is the result not only of the short distance between the countries, but also of the good and relatively cheap communications between them and the absence of entry visa requirements. The relatively small local Polish emigre community in large measure comes from intellectual circles; most of it is young. To this should be added the still numerous group of post-March exiles, which makes Sweden the very interesting center of a Polish emigration with a more lively and more fresh link with their country of origin than is the case in England, America or even France. For this reason news from the country frequently reaches Stockholm more rapidly and analyses of the situation frequently are more sound than elsewhere.

The exchange of views between the thinking and politically active part of the emigre community and similar circles in the country was especially lively after the visit of John Paul II. The convergence of views concerning essential issues of people who are linked in this or that way with circles which are close to the current system but which have not lost yet their ability to think independently and critically and of people linked with the democratic opposition in Poland or belonging to the young student generation is astounding.

Of the discussions which I had during the last few days, one deserves to be distinguished; it presents a current picture of the situation in Poland after the visit of the Pope and before the January party congress. The light which is shed on this picture comes from people who are acquainted with the politics of party circles.

Despite the numerical increase of groups linked with the ruling stratum, the majority of the nation finds itself in a continuing conflict with the authorities. Workers, faced with a mad rise in the cost of living (around 100 percent during the last 3 years) are demanding radical wage increases. The peasants, in turn, demand an end to the threat of being dispossessed

and collectivized which continues to hang over the countryside and an end to discrimination in retirement matters. The intelligentsia is demanding both better material conditions and a cessation to the gagging of their mouths by the censorship. Even the bureaucracy, which has been built up beyond what is reasonable, whose standard of living in the majority of cases is lower than that of workers, shows dissatisfaction with existing conditions when the ruling party attempts to direct the anger of the people against it.

The visit of the Pope once again made the ruling group aware of what kind of volcano it is sitting on.

Poland is experiencing a prolonged but deepening economic and political crisis. As is usual in such situations, the lines of division between PZPR members and the rest of society begin to be erased and the so-called "associated parties," meaning the Democratic Party and especially the United Peasant Party, attempt to increase their margin of independence, in accordance with the wishes of their members. The national character of the millions-strong demonstrations linked with the visit of John Paul II, although their content consisted more of religious than of political experiences, indicated both the strength of the Polish Catholic Church and the isolation of the highest 10,000 from the rest of the country. There is no doubt that, if Poland could currently have free elections to the Sejm, a Christian Democratic type party would gain a decisive majority, as was the case in West Germany and Italy after the fall of Hitlerism and fascism.

Apart from the traditional attachment of Poles to the Church and to religion, a series of additional and uncommonly important factors came together: the unbending position of the Church hierarchy, especially after October 1956; the Church's defense both of human rights, including those of people linked with the democratic movement for the defense of these rights, and its defense of economic rights, in accordance with the principle of an "equitable salary"; and the youth's turn away from a materialistic world view and their search for moral values, which in many cases favors their return to religion.

Recognizing this role of the Church, people linked with the dissident movement, which stands up against dictatorial power, and people sympathizing with it find church manifestations and religious ceremonies to be the "most legal" way of expressing their opposition. This pertains even to those who for one reason or another belong to the party.

The Church's power, which is unequivocally positive in its opposition to totalitarian power and the politico-economic system directed by it, undoubtedly provides the lay democratic movement with better conditions for its form of struggle. Despite this, a demonstration of this power stirs certain misgivings among some of the representatives of this movement; they worry that they might find themselves between two millstones: a totalitarian power and potential possibilities of a wave of religious fanaticism which might preclude room for the pluralistic development of

society which is the goal of this opposition. Although nothing indicates that in Poland there is any candidate for a Polish Khomeyni, it would be good if these apprehensions were authoritatively dissipated by the Church, all the more so since party propaganda is attempting to bandy about this argument in intelligentsia and youth circles.

The demonstration of the influence and organizational ability of the Church, currently the chief opponent of the ruling power elite, has increased the disputes, already ongoing in the PZPR leadership, concerning methods of getting out of the current crisis. What is at stake here is tactics for maintaining full power in Poland. In accordance with past practice, they are looking for certain persons who could be thrown to the wolves and upon whom the blame for "errors and distortions" could be placed. No one, however, willingly wants to take this role upon himself, while everyone would want to make use of the "credit of trust" thus obtained, even if only for a short time, to consolidate the system and occupy a position in it.

After 1970 a joke circled around Warsaw: Question: "What is the difference between Gierek and Gomulka?" Answer: "None, except that Gierek does not know that yet."

One ought to suppose that the current first secretary is now beginning to realize this, since the opposition against him in the party is making use of the same methods as were once used against Gomulka. Then as now, they did not attack the first secretary directly; they attacked his closest co-workers in order to remove them from key positions in the Political Bureau and Secretariat and to fill them with new people. In this "democratic" way they can first paralyze and then as gently as possible remove the first secretary and take his place. This is why attacks are currently addressed primarily against Jaroszewicz and Babiuch. (Szydlak has already been maneuvered out.)

Geirek took power under conditions of the ruling elite's being broken apart into several factions which, in the face of a situation dangerous to the party, decided to "freeze" that factional battle for 10 years. Gierek himself promised publicly (at the famous meeting with the Szczecin shipyard workers) that he would be the man who would willingly resign his position. Not much time is left, and the Ninth PZPR Congress which is to take place before the end of this year ought to reveal the results of the "secret" intra-party war which is now going on with great intensity.

Each of these factions is attempting to gain the support or at least the friendly neutrality of the "Big Brothers," since they realize that, within the framework of the Brezhnev Doctrine, one cannot dream of obtaining the leadership position in the PZPR without the agreement of the USSR. Each of them wants to maintain and strengthen the power of the party over the nation by any and all means, not even excluding, if this should become necessary, mass terror. The differences between these factions, apart from personnel, are only a matter of emphases: more or less centralism, more or fewer temporary concessions to society on the political, economic, cultural, legal, religious, etc. front.

At this time Gierek's chief opponent is undoubtedly S. Olszowski, who enjoys Brezhnev's support, which he gained by having been the initiator of the so-called foreign policy integration of the Soviet Bloc during the period when he was foreign minister of the PRL. When, after the 1976 debacle, Olszowski was entrusted in the Secretariat with economic matters, undoubtedly to disgrace him and to burden him with the responsibility for the approaching crisis, Olszowski deftly escaped from the trap by presenting a meeting of the Political Bureau with a very pessimistic assessment of the economic situation of the PRL and by disseminating this assessment by all possible channels. Being the youngest member of the highest authorities, he can hope, if worst comes to worst, to outlive his competitors. Once Olszowski was chief of Moczar's "brain trust" and in 1968 he directed the entire campaign carried out by the mass media, which at that time were subject to Moczar. He rapidly abandoned Moczar, however, when Gomulka promoted him to a party position equal to Moczar's. In return for a further promotion, to Political Bureau and Secretariat member, he abandoned Gomulka in turn in 1970.

Currently Olszowski is counting upon taking the position of the premier, who, within the framework of the system, is responsible for economic matters. Once there, only he will be only step away from his objective. If he succeeds in introducing the proper number of his supporters into the party leadership, he will be able "democratically" to make the first secretary dependent on him, prior to replacing him.

In view of the approaching congress, the struggle has already begun or, to put it more accurately, the struggle for delegates to the congress and, before that, the struggle for delegates to party conferences at all levels. Olszowski, a good organizer who has his supporters and friends "deployed" in many institutions, hopes to represent a strong bloc of votes at the congress. He takes a conciliatory position in interfactional conflicts, emphasizing the need for consolidation in the face of the growing economic and political difficulties and the danger of disintegration at the bottom of the party and also among the party intelligentsia, to say nothing about the increase in the strength of the opposition.

It is not certain that Olszowski's plans will succeed, since Gierek also knows how to play personnel games, as he showed in the cases of Moczar and Szlachcic and even of Olszowski himself. It is not excluded that he will try to set Karkoszka up against Olszowski. Alojzy Karkoszka, the current representative of the Warsaw group, has had a rapid rise, much like Olszowski, who is 2 years older than he. He began in 1960 as second secretary of the Warsaw Committee. As a supporter of a hard line toward society, he benefits from the support of all the institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. If Karkoszka were to take Jaroszewicz's chair, Olszowski would have to wait longer and continue to spin his intrigues in anticipation of the position of "The First."

Independent of the games going on at the top, the situation in which Polish society finds itself has a bearing on the party and its basic organizations. The unrest, especially among the party intelligentsia, both the humanistic and technical one, is considerable. It seems that yet another organized

form of activity is being hatched in the group gathered around Ochab, which has become mired in ambiguous silence after once presenting its platform.

"After all, in a situation in which both the Church and the lay opposition are not attacking the leading role of the party, but only seeking to limit its power and to humanize the system, those members of the party who are aware of the dimensions of the catastrophe threatening Poland if no concessions are made to the nation have a huge responsibility."

These views, which have their origin in leftist spheres, deserve attention. The emphasis which they place upon the historical role played by the Church in Poland at this moment and the opinion that a Christian Democrat system would prevail in Poland if free elections were to take place today are revelatory.

Can the demonstration of society's power which took place during the visit of John Paul II be exploited for the future of the country and, if so, how? How is the situation seen in lay opposition circles and among the active members of the Catholic opposition? In the last few days we were able to talk with people who had come from Poland and who belong to these circles. It seems that the changes one could have expected for society after this unrepeatable demonstration of society's strength and discipline will not take place. The democratic opposition is divided into various groups and its activities are not coordinated and unified. The clerical and lay activists of the opposition have gone to take a well-deserved rest and have dispersed all over the country. The possibility of exerting an influence backstage in the party during the upcoming personnel changes in order to obtain the appointment to the party and government leadership of at least a few persons inclined toward cooperation with society will be squandered because of the lack of coordinated action by the Church and the lay opposition. An outstanding and irreplicable opportunity might thus be wasted. The absence of Wojtyla is being felt in the Polish Catholic Church.

One ought also to remember that Paul VI set an age limit for filling the office of a bishop or cardinal. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski is close to 80 years old. A discussion about his succession is beginning in Catholic circles.

Given Poland's situation today and the complicated international situation, Poland more than ever before needs a spiritual leader on the scale of Wyszynski and Wojtyla. Does such a figure exist in the current Polish Episcopate? This question lends significance to the answer which John Paul II supposedly gave in Krakow when he was asked whether someone is already foreseen for the position of Primate. The Pope is said to have replied: "Do not speculate, it is still too early. I do not exclude a Krakovian solution."

The current Krakow metropolitan was selected by the Pope from outside the group of the highest Church hierarchy. Such a solution creates the prospect that Poland will gain a Primate who measures up to the needs of the coming era.

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